



UNITED STATES
ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
**Community
Prosecution**

The Court Report

2nd Police District

Covering the Month of
March 2005

Building Safer Neighborhoods Through Community Partnership

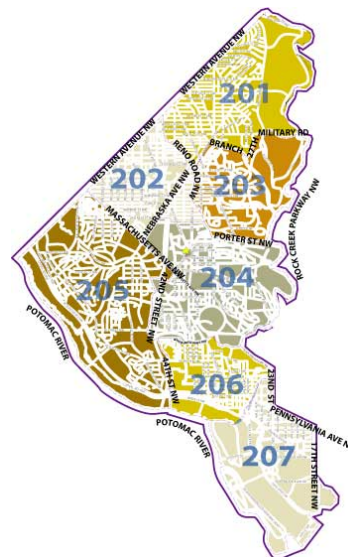
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SUMMARY OF RECENT COURT CASES

- **Juan Mendez**, 24, of Centreville, VA, was sentenced on March 11, 2005 to a total of 27 months in prison by the Honorable Ann O'Regan Keary in District of Columbia Superior Court. A jury convicted Mendez on December 20, 2004, of Negligent Homicide and Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle in the death of Denise Marguerite Henderson, 50, of Leesburg, VA.
- **Kevin L. Gray**, 33, **Rodney L. Moore**, 39, **John C. Raynor**, 30, **Calvin A. Smith**, 30, **Timothy Handy, Jr.**, 32, and **Lionel D. Nunn**, 37, all of Washington, D.C., were sentenced on March 9, 2005 to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for their roles in a violent drug gang's illegal activities which operated in Washington, D.C. in the 1990s.
- **Gladys Rivera**, 43, of Thornberry Place, Oakton, Virginia, entered a plea of guilty on March 2, 2005 in United States District Court to making false statements relating to health care matters as well as practicing dentistry without a license in the District of Columbia. According to the terms of the plea, Rivera could be sentenced to a maximum of 12 months of incarceration when she is sentenced before the Honorable Royce C. Lamberth on June 1, 2005.

A detailed descriptions of these and other cases from the 2nd District are provided inside of this report.

THE 2ND POLICE DISTRICT



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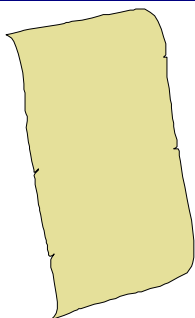
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2ND DISTRICT COMMUNITY PROSECUTION UPDATE



Many people often ask why so many people are released after their arrest. Most people expect that, if a person is arrested, he or she will remain in jail pending trial. This expectation is often enhanced where the person arrested has a criminal record. Here it is important to remember that our criminal justice system is a product of our Constitution, which vests each defendant with a presumption of innocence. Hence, absent compelling circumstances, most people must be released after their arrest. While there are circumstances where a person may be detained prior to trial, these circumstances are limited to people who are unlikely to return to court or those who pose a danger to the safety of the community.

THE COURT REPORT

Defendant Juan Mendez, 24, of Centreville, VA, was sentenced on March 11, 2005 to a total of 27 months in prison by the Honorable Ann O'Regan Keary in District of Columbia Superior Court. Mendez was convicted by a jury on December 20, 2004, of Negligent Homicide and Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle in the death of Denise Marguerite Henderson, 50, of Leesburg, VA. (Case No. F-5720-03; PSA 201)

According to trial testimony, on September 15, 2003, at approximately 1:38 p.m., the defendant was operating a 2000 Chevrolet Astro Van southbound on Connecticut Avenue, NW. He stopped for a red light at the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and L Street. The decedent, Denise Henderson, was crossing Connecticut eastbound in the south crosswalk. When the light changed green, the defendant accelerated from the stop line, crossed L Street and struck Ms. Henderson who had not yet cleared the lanes of southbound Connecticut Avenue traffic. The impact threw Ms. Henderson onto the hood of the van and then back to the street. The defendant continued to drive over Ms. Henderson and fled south on Connecticut on the wrong side of the street. A witness who had seen the incident followed the van on his bicycle. Finally, the van was forced to stop by a blockade of several bicyclists at 12th and E Streets, NW. Police arrived, and the defendant was placed under arrest at approximately 2:00 p.m. The defendant did not have a driver's license and did not have the permission of the owner of the van, his employer, to use the van.



DEFENDANTS WHO WERE CONVICTED IN FIREARMS CASES

Under the Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) initiative, 18 persons were convicted of firearms offenses in March 2005. PSN is a partnership between local and federal agencies to reduce gun violence in the District of Columbia. No offenses occurred in this district.

DISTRICT COURT CASES

Defendant Gladys Rivera, 43, of Thornberry Place, Oakton, Virginia, entered a plea of guilty on March 2, 2005 in United States District Court to making false statements relating to health care matters as well as practicing dentistry without a license in the District of Columbia. According to the terms of the plea, Rivera could be sentenced to a maximum of 12 months of incarceration when she is sentenced before the Honorable Royce C. Lamberth on June 1, 2005.

According to the statement of the offense agreed to by Rivera and the government, beginning in July 2003, Gladys Rivera opened a dentist's office called International Dental Care,

Inc., which was located at 2108 18th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. Ms. Rivera opened International Dental Care after working for Dr. Webster and contracting with him to take over his practice (as owner, not dentist). She took patient files from him, and several patients transferred to International Dental Care from his practice. International Dental Care then opened its doors and remained open through July 2004, receiving more than \$200,000 in gross receipts. Although Ms. Rivera had received formal, university-based, training as a dentist in her homeland of El Salvador, she was not a licensed dentist in the District of Columbia. She had passed the first half of the dental exams in the District of Columbia but failed the second half.

Mrs. Rivera offered a position as the “start up dentist” at International Dental Care to Keith Callahan, a man who already was working at another dentist's office in the District. Mr. Callahan is a graduate of Howard University School of Dentistry, and he provided her with a dentist license number and a DEA license number. Ms. Rivera’s decision to hire Mr. Callahan was not a violation of law. Mr. Callahan affirmatively represented to her that he was a licensed dentist. He had the objective appearance of being a licensed dentist, including an active DEA number, and framed diplomas. When Ms. Rivera ordered stationery and prescription pads for him, he reviewed the proofs, including his name and title (D.D.S.) and the DEA number. He affirmatively approved those stationery orders.

Ms. Rivera did not ask for a copy of Mr. Callahan’s actual license to practice in the District of Columbia until after insurance companies began to deny claims pending production of the license. Mr. Callahan then gave a series of excuses and failed promises to produce the license. Even though Mr. Callahan had not yet provided a copy of his license, Ms. Rivera continued to let him function as a dentist at International Dental Care.

While Mr. Callahan worked as a dentist for her, Ms. Rivera grew dissatisfied with his technical skills because she could see his mistakes. Ms. Rivera began to assist Mr. Callahan with dental procedures such as root canals, extractions, fillings, cleanings, and simple exams out of concern for the patients and in order to ensure the proper execution of the needed dental work. This assistance began as instruction which attempted to improve his skills and graduated into her physically putting her own hands on instruments in patients’ mouths. When providing this assistance, Ms. Rivera informed some patients that she was not licensed in the District of Columbia.

In part due to Mr. Callahan’s failure to produce a license and in part due to dissatisfaction with his dental skills, Ms. Rivera began the process of hiring a new dentist while allowing Mr. Callahan to continue working there. She began that process prior to any known involvement by federal authorities but not in a sufficiently speedy fashion. She permitted Mr. Callahan to work there during the period she should have known he was not licensed and negligently failed to remove him from the practice.

Because of claims submitted by International Dental Care, Ms. Rivera caused a loss totaling in excess of \$15,000 to more than ten insurance companies. Ms. Rivera maintains that all the dental procedures for which International Dental Care submitted insurance claims were actually performed; and the government has no information to the contrary. Insofar as Ms. Rivera's crimes of practicing dentistry without a license and submitting false statements relating

to health care matters are based on lack of proper licensing by Ms. Rivera and Mr. Callahan, they are *malum prohibitum* offenses. Ms. Rivera is attempting to make restitution by surrender of \$70,050.41 in cash previously seized from International Dental Care's bank accounts.

Defendant Eunice Rafael, 35, a former foreign national employee at the U.S. Embassy in Koror, Palau, has been extradited to the United States to stand trial on 18 counts of bribery and 17 counts of visa fraud as the result of an investigation conducted by Bureau of Diplomatic Security special agents. The 35-count indictment was returned under seal in December 2004. Rafael was arrested at the request of the United States and the U.S. Embassy in Koror requested her extradition. The Republic of Palau agreed to extradite Rafael, and she arrived in the United States in early March. She was arraigned on March 2, 2005 before U.S. Magistrate John Facciola. If convicted of the charges, which were unsealed during the hearing, Rafael could be sentenced to up to 25 years in prison.

According to the indictment, Rafael was a citizen of the Republic of Palau who was employed as a consular clerk by the United States Department of State and worked at the United States Embassy between January 1997 and July 2004. Her duties included collecting foreign passports and visa applications from prospective visa applicants, checking documentation submitted by visa applicants, entering biographical information about applicants into the consular automated system, and printing authorized visas and placing them in the passports of applicants. As alleged in the indictment, between August 2001 and July 2004, Rafael engaged in the illegal business of selling B1/B2 visas primarily to Philippine nationals residing in Palau for private financial gain, in some instances for as much as \$2,000. B1/B2 visas were a subcategory of the United States non-immigrant visas that were issued to business and pleasure travelers for the purpose of short-term visits to the United States.

Defendant Jeffrey P. Kmonk, 54, formerly of Warrenton, Virginia, pled guilty on March 3, 2005 before Senior United States District Judge John Garrett Penn to a criminal Information charging him with theft of Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") property. Kmonk faces a maximum sentence of up to ten years in prison and a likely term of up to six months in jail and probation under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines when he is sentenced on May 24, 2005.

Kmonk, who worked for the Internal Revenue Service between 1984 and 2004, admitted to theft of IRS property while working as an IRS computer procurement employee by making approximately \$23,971 in personal charges on a Citibank Government Purchase Card issued to him for use in official IRS business. Despite being prohibited from using the card for any personal expenses, Kmonk, between July 1999 and May 2002, placed charges on the card to purchase computer equipment and supplies that he used for his personal benefit and for the benefit of his family members. As part of the plea agreement, Kmonk was required to voluntarily resign from his IRS employment.

Defendant Manuel De Jesus Ventura, also known as Mario Hernandez-Chacon, a native of El Salvador and formerly of the 1400 block of Ogden Street, NW, Washington, D.C., was sentenced on March 7, 2005 to a prison term of 93 months by U.S. District Judge Richard J. Leon for illegally re-entering the United States, his second such conviction. Ventura previously pled guilty to Illegal Reentry of an Alien after Conviction for an Aggravated Felony. Ventura's sentence was ordered to run consecutive to a six-year prison sentence Ventura is currently serving for Assault with Intent to Rob and Carrying a Dangerous Weapon (knife).

According to the government's evidence in this most recent case, Ventura, a citizen of El Salvador, illegally entered the United States eight years ago at the age of eighteen. He was first deported in 1997 and later re-entered the United States in 1999. In 2000, he was convicted of abduction and kidnapping and later convicted of Re-entry after Deportation in 2002. After having been removed from the United States on or about November 15, 2002, Ventura again illegally re-entered the United States on or about June 3, 2003. Six weeks later, Ventura was arrested on robbery and weapon's offenses. He was later convicted of those charges and sentenced in April 2004 to a six-year prison term, which he is currently serving. In May 2004, after learning of his conviction and imprisonment, the Department of Homeland Security, Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE") initiated an investigation, which led to his conviction in this most recent Illegal Reentry matter.

Defendant Howard Harner, 68, of Staunton, Virginia, pleaded guilty on March 7, 2005 in U.S. District Court to one count of stealing major art work, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 668. When he is sentenced before United States District Judge James Robertson on May 26, 2005, Harner faces a possible prison term of ten years, a fine of \$250,000, and a three-year term of supervised release. Under the federal sentencing guidelines, Harner faces a likely prison term of 24 to 30 months.

The guilty plea stems from Harner's theft of more than 100 civil war-era documents from the United States National Archives and Records Administration ("NARA"), which is located at 700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. In approximately 1996, Harner applied for and received a "researcher identification card" from NARA. From that date through 2002, Harner periodically visited the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C., and, using his "researcher identification card," requested and received access to boxes of documents categorized as "Department of the Pacific Letters Received" and "Department of the Gulf Letters Received." Among the contents of these boxes were letters written by various civil war-era military officers and also government officials involved in directing both the civil war and the westward expansion of the United States. These documents have been designated by the United States as being of importance to the history of the United States and relating to the history of the United States. During his visits to the National Archives Building, Harner stole these documents by hiding them in his clothing and leaving the National Archives Building with them. Among the documents that Harner stole was correspondence from famous historical figures such as Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, and Generals Armistead and Pickett. Harner sold the majority of the documents to an individual whose identity is known to the United States, but also placed other documents for sale with the Butterfields auction house. As a result of selling these stolen

documents, Harner received \$47,314.00. The Information to which Harner pled guilty further specifies that, on or about April 2003, Harner without authority, sold a document signed by General Armistead that he had stolen from the National Archives. This document was worth in excess of \$5,000.

Harner was caught when a civil war researcher from Pennsylvania noticed that a document that he previously had viewed at NARA was being auctioned on E-Bay. The researcher notified NARA, which in turn requested the assistance of the United States Attorney's Office in stopping the sale. E-Bay immediately pulled the document from its site, and investigators from the FBI and NARA linked Harner to the document by tracing the document's sales history back to him and, further, linking Harner to the box of documents at NARA from which this document had been stolen. After Harner was identified as a suspect in the theft of this particular document, NARA and FBI agents were able to link him to the theft of more than 100 other documents.

Defendant former United States Consular Associate Piotr Zdzislaw Parlej, 45, entered a plea of guilty on March 8, 2004 in United States District Court for the District of Columbia to the leading charge of an indictment charging him with engaging in a conspiracy to take bribes in exchange for issuing fraudulent visas. The Honorable Ellen S. Huvelle set sentencing for June 30, 2005. Parlej, who has remained jailed since his arrest on February 2, 2005, will continue to be detained pending sentencing. The charge carries a potential penalty of five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, he faces a likely sentence of between 57 and 60 months in prison.

In pleading guilty, Parlej admitted that from at least April 2004 through on or about January 13, 2005, while employed by the Department of State and assigned as a consular officer at the United States Embassy in Yerevan, Armenia, he and several coconspirators arranged for foreign nationals to obtain United States non-immigrant visas, for which they were not eligible to receive, in exchange for cash payments which the conspirators, including Parlej, divided among themselves. He also admitted to six specific instances where he took and agreed to take bribes totaling at least \$45,000 for fraudulently issuing visas. Parlej admitted that he knew his activities had the effect of impeding and obstructing the United States Department of State in its lawful and proper government functions of reviewing and controlling the issuance to qualified foreign nationals of visas authorizing their entry into the United States. Parlej, a United States citizen, was indicted in the District of Columbia on February 2, 2005, shortly before his arrest. His State Department employment was terminated shortly thereafter.

Defendants Kevin L. Gray, 33, Rodney L. Moore, 39, John C. Raynor, 30, Calvin A. Smith, 30, Timothy Handy, Jr., 32, and Lionel D. Nunn, 37, all of Washington, D.C., were sentenced on March 9, 2005 to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for their roles in a violent drug gang's illegal activities which operated in Washington, D.C. in the 1990s. Judge Lamberth imposed the following specific sentences:

1. Kevin Gray: 26 concurrent life sentences plus 285 years;

2. Rodney Moore: 14 concurrent life sentences plus 135 years;
3. John Raynor: 8 concurrent life sentences plus 110 years;
4. Calvin Smith: 3 concurrent life sentences;
5. Timothy Handy, Jr.: 4 concurrent life sentences plus 35 years; and
6. Lionel Nunn: 5 concurrent life sentences plus 35 years.

These sentencing hearings bring to a conclusion a long-term, multi-jurisdictional investigation of drug activity and violence committed by the Gray/Moore gang. That investigation was led by the joint FBI/MPD "Safe Streets Task Force," a group of investigators which has brought a number of organized, D.C. street gangs to justice in recent years. Seven additional defendants from the same indictment were convicted in 2004 and remain pending sentencing. They are Kenneth Simmons, Ronald Alfred, James Alfred, Deon Oliver, Franklin Seegers, Keith McGill and Larry Wilkerson, who all face life imprisonment for their convictions for RICO conspiracy, narcotics conspiracy, and murder charges.

In November of 2000, a federal grand jury sitting in Washington, D.C. returned a 158-count superseding indictment against the six defendants sentenced today and 11 other men, charging them with operating a narcotics conspiracy and forming a racketeering enterprise. Members of the gang were also charged with 31 separate homicides, from the May 1, 1989, murder of Alvin Henson, aka "Flubby," in the 3100 block of Robinson Street, SE, to the September 26, 1999, murder of Derrick D. Edwards in the 3500 block of Stanton Road, SE.

The charges against the six defendants sentenced above were tried before Judge Lamberth in a 13-month trial proceeding that began with opening statements on March 1, 2002 and concluded on January 9, 2003, making it the longest-running criminal trial in the history of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The jury convicted all six defendants of participating in the racketeering enterprise, as well as numerous acts of violence. Defendants Gray and Moore were convicted of supervising at least 5 others in a continuing criminal enterprise, which was responsible for the distribution of over 1.5 kilograms of cocaine base and 30 kilograms of heroin, convictions which carry mandatory life sentences. Defendant Gray was personally convicted of 19 murders; defendant Rodney Moore was convicted of 10 murders; John Raynor was convicted of six murders; Calvin Smith was convicted of three murders; and Timothy Handy and Lionel Nunn were each convicted of two murders, in addition to other charges. The United States sought the death penalty against defendants Gray and Moore. After a 3-week penalty phase, the jury was unable to reach a unanimous decision on that punishment.

The evidence presented at trial demonstrated that the men sentenced today operated a long-running, successful drug distribution operation in all four quadrants of Washington, D.C. For over 10 years, they made substantial profits selling cocaine, heroin, and marijuana to wholesale and retail purchasers. Each of these six defendants had substantial personal involvement in the drug business of the organization.

The defendants enforced their drug distribution business with ruthless, extreme violence. The evidence at trial showed that the organization of which these defendants were members evolved from one that committed acts of violence to curry favor with drug suppliers to one so

successful in the business of killing that it was sought out by others who wanted rivals eliminated. The jury found this gang criminally responsible for 28 separate murders, including murders done to support their drug business, murders intended to prevent cooperation with law enforcement, murders for hire committed strictly for financial gain, and ego-driven murders done to enhance the notoriety of the organization.

Defendant Keith Lamont Fogle, 33, nicknamed “Little Head,” of the 4800 block of Alabama Avenue, SE, Washington, D.C., was found guilty on March 10, 2005, for each of three counts of distribution of cocaine base, also known as crack. The defendant faces a maximum possible 30-year sentence on each count. Additionally, the federal sentencing guidelines classify the defendant as a career criminal, which could result in the imposition of a sentence at or near the maximum 30-year sentence. Sentencing is scheduled for June 1, 2005.

According to the government’s evidence, the defendant was arrested on April 1, 2003, inside of an apartment at 4807 Alabama Avenue, SE, where he fled to avoid arrest by police, after he had sold cocaine to an undercover police officer. He later failed to appear for court and remained a fugitive from justice until his capture on July 21, 2004. Thereafter, he was held on pretrial detention, and remains incarcerated pending sentence.

Defendant Robbie L. Colwell, 32, of the 300 block of Kentucky Avenue, SE, Washington, D.C., pled guilty on March 11, 2005 in U.S. District Court before the Honorable Gladys Kessler to conspiracy to commit bank fraud. A further status hearing is scheduled for June 2005. Under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, Colwell could face 37 to 46 months in prison.

This plea brings the total number of guilty pleas in this bank fraud conspiracy to five. Earlier, on November 5, 2004, Alan R. Davis, 42, of the 5000 block of Drake Place, SE, Washington, D.C., pleaded guilty to conspiracy. On December 1, 2004, Vicki A. Robinson, 48, of East End Drive in Curtis Bay, Maryland, pleaded guilty to conspiracy. On December 3, 2004, Marcus T. Wiseman, 34, of Whitebark Court, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of improperly receiving payments as a bank employee. On December 10, 2004, Susan M. Conner (formerly Susan Shelton), 42, of Scarlet Oaks Drive, LaPlata, Maryland, pleaded guilty to receiving bribes as a bank employee.

In December 2004, a federal grand jury indicted Colwell and a co-conspirator with conspiracy to commit bank fraud, bank fraud, and wire fraud. The indictment also charged the co-conspirator with conspiracy to launder monetary instruments and contained a forfeiture count. The co-conspirator still awaits trial on his charges.

According to the indictment, the co-conspirator and others identified approximately 32 District of Columbia homes that would be targeted for “flip sales” or quick resales at fraudulently inflated prices. The co-conspirator recruited people to act as the “straw buyers,” people who would have the property in their names, but not be paying the down payments or the mortgages. The co-conspirator, who at the time was a loan officer for a mortgage company,

submitted loan applications for these straw buyers seeking approximately \$14 million in loans to purchase the properties; these loan applications falsely listed the straw buyers' assets (such as real estate owned and earnest money deposit) and falsely stated other information (such as marital status and intention to live in the properties).

At today's hearing, Colwell admitted that he wrote false appraisals and inaccurately reported the conditions of the properties, stating that the properties were renovated when, in fact, they were not. Through the use of these fraudulently inflated appraisals, which dramatically overstated the value of the properties, the lenders paid a much higher mortgage based on a much higher price. The indictment states that the co-conspirator obtained approval for these mortgage loans by paying money bribes to underwriters to approve loan applications, which did not meet the requirements of the lenders' loan programs, and to approve loans quickly.

By using the false loan applications, the fraudulently inflated appraisals, and the fraudulently obtained underwriting, the co-conspirator and Colwell caused the lenders to issue loans to the straw buyers in amounts that were more than the properties were actually worth, thus creating a large amount of illegal proceeds when the properties were "flipped" to the buyers. Alan R. Davis and others purchased the properties, and, at times on the same day, quickly resold the "flipped" properties to the straw buyers at the price of the inflated appraisals. The proceeds for each "flip" sale, which represented the difference between the amount the co-conspirator Davis and others paid for the property and the amount that the straw buyer "agreed" to pay for the property (which was supported by the fraudulently inflated appraisal), ranged anywhere from approximately \$150,000 to \$400,000 per property.

According to the indictment, Vicki Robinson, acting as a settlement agent, was also involved in the conspiracy. At settlement, Robinson disbursed the loan money to co-conspirator and Alan R. Davis without first receiving the "cash from borrower." The co-conspirator and Davis used a portion of the loan money to pay the "cash from borrower" by purchasing cashiers' checks so it would appear as though the straw buyers paid their own money as part of the purchase price.

The co-conspirator received about \$5.3 million of the loan proceeds. This \$5.3 million was largely identified as money for "rehab construction," when in truth, little if any renovations were performed on the properties; instead, according to the indictment, the co-conspirator used the money to live a lavish lifestyle, to pay off the co-conspirators, and to fund the continuation of the scheme. The mortgages on all but one of those properties have been defaulted and foreclosed or sold before foreclosure for a loss. The lenders have resold the properties for less than the mortgage loans, and, as a result, have lost in excess of \$4.6 million.

On March 14, 2005 the United States reached a \$443,165 settlement with Drs. Groover Christie Merritt, P.C. ("GCM"), a Potomac, Maryland-based radiology practice, to settle allegations that the group submitted false claims to Medicare. The settlement resolves allegations that GCM improperly billed the Medicare program for services other than those actually rendered. Under the terms of the settlement, GCM will pay the United States \$338,573 and will waive any right to reimbursement for the sum of \$104,592

previously paid to the government. GCM also will enter into a comprehensive five-year integrity agreement with HHS-OIG.

According to the government's evidence, GCM and two of its radiologists, Drs. Wayne J. Olan and Bradley Dick, improperly used certain permitted codes to bill Medicare for the non-covered procedure Percutaneous Vertebroplasty during the period between February 1998 and July 1999. Medicare covered the procedure in July 1999. However, from July 1999 to May 2000, the targets continued to bill Medicare under the three separate codes that they were previously billing, rather than billing under the single proper code for Percutaneous Vertebroplasty. The United States contended that the monetary loss to the Medicare program as a result of this "unbundling," in combination with the earlier billing for the non-covered procedure, was \$196,962.

The United State's claims against GCM were based on the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. § 3729, which provides for civil penalties of up to \$10,000 per claim and treble damages (*i.e.*, three times the amount of the government's loss). GCM cooperated with the United State's investigation and made a prompt voluntary repayment of the amount originally believed to constitute the government's loss.

Defendants Gilbert A. Wolf, 72, and Janice R. Hughes, 67, both of Easton, Maryland, were indicted on March 15, 2005 by a federal grand jury for defrauding their former employer, The National Plastering Industry's Joint Apprenticeship Trust Fund, as well as the Departments of Labor and Interior, of more than \$917,000 over a period of five years. Specifically, the indictment charges each defendant with six counts of bank fraud, five counts of mail fraud, and two counts of money laundering. The indictment also contains a forfeiture of property count. If convicted of the charges, Wolf and Hughes face a statutory maximum of 30 years of imprisonment and at least ten years in prison under the federal sentencing guidelines, \$250,000 in fines, and restitution of \$10 million.

According to the indictment, Wolf was the Executive Director and Hughes was the Office Director of the National Plastering Industry's Joint Apprenticeship Trust Fund ("NPIJATF" or "the Trust Fund"), which is a non-profit training entity governed by the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association ("OPCMIA"). The Trust Fund's duties, among other things, was to provide pre-apprenticeship career training for disadvantaged youth at Job Corps centers administered by the U.S. Department of Labor ("DOL") and U.S. Department of Interior ("DOI").

The indictment alleges that between 1995 and 2000, Hughes and Wolf developed and engaged in a scheme by which they would write, sign and issue, or cause to be written, signed and issued, checks to current, former, and in some instances, fictitious vendors with whom the Trust Fund purportedly conducted business. These checks for fictional expenses would then be deposited in a hidden account operated by the defendants. Additionally, they would deposit funds from unions belonging to the OPCMIA, their trust funds, and contractors and employers in the form of employee benefit contributions. During the course of the scheme, Wolf and Hughes allegedly stole in excess of \$900,000.

The indictment further alleges that Wolf and Hughes used these stolen funds to pay for their personal expenses. Some examples of these expenses included: monthly mortgage payments on their residence in Davidsonville, Maryland and condominiums in Washington, DC; monthly vehicle payments to the Ford Motor Credit Corporation, Bank of America, and General Motors Acceptance Corporation; payments for a country club membership, and payments to various personal credit cards of both Wolf and Hughes, including credit card accounts at American Express, MBNA, Nieman Marcus, and Crestar Bank. Moreover, in an attempt to disguise the illegal source of the money, Hughes and Wolf laundered the stolen money through other accounts. This money, in turn, would be used to pay the personal expenses of both Wolf and Hughes, including credit card expenses, ATM cash withdrawals, mortgage and automobile payments.

Defendant Saleh Zaghal, 49, of Days Farm Drive, Oakton, Virginia, entered a plea of guilty on March 15, 2005 in United States District Court to falsification of records. According to the terms of the plea, Zaghal could be sentenced to a maximum of 12 months of incarceration when he is sentenced before the Honorable Colleen Kollar-Kotelly on June 24, 2005.

According to the statement of the offense agreed to by Zaghal and the government, Saleh Zaghal has been the sole owner of Diabetic Sales Mid Atlantic (hereafter Mid Atlantic) since 1998. Mid Atlantic provides durable medical equipment in the form of diabetic supplies, such as test strips, to its customers. Because most of the company's customers are beneficiaries of Medicare, Mid Atlantic submits claims to Medicare for reimbursement of a portion of the cost of the supplies sent to its customers.

Zaghal knew that, to prevent waste, fraud and abuse, numerous rules govern the conduct of Medicare providers, such as Mid Atlantic. Among other things, Mid Atlantic could file a claim to Medicare only for those supplies that were medically necessary. To establish medical necessity, Mid Atlantic needed to have an original, signed physician's order prior to shipment of supplies. Mid Atlantic also needed an actual patient request for supplies. Mid Atlantic could not automatically bill for or ship refill supplies, but was required specifically to receive a request from a customer for each refill. Further, Mid Atlantic could not bill Medicare for supplies until the supplies were shipped to the customer. Moreover, Mid Atlantic needed to maintain an individual file for each customer which contained original, signed documentation, such as physician's orders or prescriptions, authorization forms from the customer, and documentation regarding contacts between the customer and the company. Zaghal also knew that the company's files could be audited by the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (hereafter CMS), or its contracted intermediaries, on behalf of the Department of Health and Human Services in order to determine that the proper documentation was included in the company's files.

During 2002, Zaghal knew that documents in Mid Atlantic's files were being altered to reflect approval by customers and authorization by doctors when, in fact, none was in the files. These alterations were created, for instance, by cutting out the signature of a customer or a

doctor from a document in the patient file and then pasting the cut out signature onto a different document in order to make it appear that the proper authorization had been given when, in fact, it had not been given. Examples of documents with cut out signatures, pasted signatures, or whiteout dates were found in the trash of Mid Atlantic during September 2002.

During 2002, AdminaStar Federal, Inc. (hereafter AdminaStar) was a contracted intermediary for CMS with the authority to audit companies submitting claims to Medicare. At least three times during 2002, AdminaStar requested copies of documentation from Mid Atlantic to support claims the company made for Medicare payments on behalf of various customers. In response to an audit request by AdminaStar dated August 2, 2002, Mid Atlantic sent altered documents to AdminaStar. Zaghal knew that altered documents had been sent to AdminaStar in response to the August audit request for documentation. One of the documents submitted in response to the August audit request from AdminaStar was a document entitled "Release of Payment Form" for customer K.B. on which the date and signature of the customer had been altered.

Defendant, former D.C. Department of Motor Vehicles clerk, Vincent T. Greenidge, 22, of Hyattsville, Maryland, was sentenced on March 15, 2005 by United States District Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly to a period of 12 months of incarceration for his part in a bribery scheme involving the selling of D.C. driver's licenses in fraudulent names from the DMV's Georgetown Branch. That office is located at 3222 M Street, NW, Washington, D.C. Greenidge pled guilty on January 10, 2005, to one count of receipt of bribes by a public official.

According to the government's proffer of evidence presented at Greenidge's plea and with which he agreed, as part of his official duties as a DMV clerk, Greenidge processed applications from individuals seeking to obtain D.C. driver's licenses. Beginning in mid-2002, Greenidge began to process applications for individuals who were seeking driver's licenses using names and Social Security numbers other than the true names and Social Security numbers of the applicants. He did so in return for receiving \$300 from each applicant.

Greenidge knew the names on the licenses were not those of the applicants and therefore would not, of course, verify the applicants' names and residency in D.C. He also would not obtain compliance from the applicants of other requirements for obtaining D.C. driver's licenses, including requiring the applicants to turn in expired out-of-state driver's licenses.

On or about October 23, 2003, a former supervisor of the DMV Georgetown Branch Office was arrested for taking bribes for issuing fraudulent licenses during her previous assignment at the Main DMV Office. Following the supervisor's arrest, Greenidge stopped engaging in transactions involving fraudulent driver's licenses. Approximately four months later, Greenidge again started taking money for issuing fraudulent licenses and continued doing so until August 26, 2004, when a colleague, Lisa B. Johnson, and two other individuals, Craig Hughes and Gregory Murray, were arrested regarding Johnson taking bribes for issuing fraudulent licenses. Hughes and Murray brought "clients" to Greenidge and Johnson, who

worked together in the bribery scheme. Johnson, Hughes and Murray also pled guilty to bribery charges and are awaiting sentencing.

Defendant Guidel Olivares, 46, formerly of the 2100 block of Sherman Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., was sentenced on March 16, 2005 in U.S. District Court before the Honorable Colleen Kollar-Kotelly to a term of 57 months in prison to be followed by three years of supervised release. The Court also ordered the defendant to pay restitution in the amount of \$23,000 to SunTrust Bank. The sentence follows the defendant's earlier guilty plea in October 2004 to being part of the conspiracy of serial bank robbers who terrorized the metropolitan area from January through June of 2004, robbing banks with AK-47 and other automatic assault weapons.

At the earlier court proceeding, the defendant admitted his participation in the conspiracy to commit the following bank robberies:

The January 22, 2004, armed robbery of the Bank of America, located at 5911 Blair Road, NW, in Washington, D.C., in which \$144,000 was taken

The March 5, 2004, armed robbery of the Riggs Bank, located at 7601 Georgia Avenue, NW, in Washington, D.C., in which \$92,000 was taken

The May 10, 2004, armed robbery of the Chevy Chase Bank, located at 3601 St. Barnabus Road, in Temple Hills, Maryland, in which \$54,000 was taken

The May 27, 2004, armed robbery of the Chevy Chase Bank, located at 5823 Eastern Avenue, in Chillum, Maryland, in which over \$18,000 was taken

The June 12, 2004, armed robbery of the Industrial Bank, located, at 2012 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, in Washington, D.C., in which over \$30,000 was taken; and

The June 29, 2004, armed robbery of the SunTrust Bank, located at 5000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, in Washington, D.C., in which over \$23,000 was taken. A "FOXNews" crew captured this robbery, across the street.

Olivares pled guilty to conspiracy to commit the armed bank robberies. Olivares, in whose apartment the FBI found the guns, bulletproof vest, and bank money in a raid on July 16, 2004, did not personally participate in any of the robberies, but he sold two guns to the conspirators, and accepted money to hide the weapons and contraband in his apartment. Olivares is the first of the bank robbers to be sentenced. Two others have pled guilty and await sentencing. Six co-defendants await trial.

Defendant Lowell William Timmers, 54, of Cedar Springs, Michigan, pled guilty on March 17, 2005 before United States District Judge Emmet G. Sullivan to one count of Threats or Maliciously Conveyed False Information to Destroy Property by Means of an Explosive.

This offense carries a maximum statutory penalty of ten years. Should Judge Sullivan accept the terms contemplated by the parties in the plea agreement, Timmers is facing a period of 34 months of incarceration when he is sentenced on June 30, 2005.

According to the government's evidence, for almost five hours, on January 18, 2005, just two days before the Presidential Inauguration, Timmers paralyzed a portion of the Nation's Capital and threatened to destroy the White House and those persons in and near it. At approximately 3:37 p.m., a U.S. Secret Service Officer observed Timmers drive a red Ford van to the gate at the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. The area behind the gate is a secure portion of the White House grounds and is closed to public vehicular transportation. When Timmers was told to move his van from that area, he raised his hand, which appeared to contain a switch device with wires attached, and stated: "I want my son, and I'm not leaving until my son-in-law is out of jail. I have ten gallons of gas in here, and I will blow up the van and the White House." Timmers then refused to surrender, whereupon the Metropolitan Police Department's Emergency Response Team was called to the scene and initiated attempts to negotiate with Timmers.

During the standoff, several streets and sidewalks near and around the intersection of 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue were closed to all traffic, creating gridlock and massive delays for commuters. At approximately 8:15 p.m., Timmers surrendered, and was arrested. The van was searched by the Metropolitan Police Department's Explosive Ordinance Division and six glass canisters and several plastic canisters, which all contained gasoline, were found and recovered. The canisters appeared to be connected to electrical wiring and a light bulb. Timmers told law enforcement officials that he ran the wires to the canisters and also connected them to a light bulb within the vehicle to make it seem that they could be detonated. Timmers arrived in Washington, D.C., that day after leaving from his home in Cedar Springs, Michigan, the previous day. He further admitted to drug use on the day of the incident.

Defendant Francis Gerard Dunphy, 70, of the unit block of E Street, SE, Washington, D.C., was sentenced on March 17, 2005 by U.S. Magistrate Judge John M. Facciola to one year of probation, and ordered to pay \$13,328.00 in restitution to Amtrak, a \$2,000.00 fine, a \$50.00 special assessment, and to perform 200 hours of community service, for falsely reporting that an Amtrak train departing from Union Station would be blown up as it passed under a federal building located on Capitol Hill. Dunphy pled guilty on December 2, 2004, to making a False Report of the Use of a Weapon of Mass Destruction.

According to the government's evidence, on the morning of August 19, 2003, Dunphy was driving his son from his home, located on Capitol Hill, to Union Station, located at 50 Massachusetts Avenue, NE. While making the drive, Dunphy passed through numerous checkpoints on Capitol Hill. As he drove through those checkpoints, Dunphy talked about the security of the Amtrak trains. As he continued to talk, he became more agitated.

At approximately 10:30 a.m., after passing the northbound 2nd Street checkpoint between A Street and Maryland Avenue, NE, Dunphy stopped his car approximately 70 yards before the intersection and flagged down a U.S. Supreme Court Police Department Officer. After the

officer walked to Dunphy's car, he heard Dunphy state, "this guy (motioning to the passenger, his son) is going to blow up the train to Fredericksburg." His son, the passenger, heard the statement as well. The officer looked into the car and saw the passenger who was wearing large aviator-style sunglasses and a bright red t-shirt with the picture of a rapper on it. The officer told Dunphy to pull his car to the side of the road. Instead, Dunphy drove away even though he heard the officer's order to remain on the scene.

The U.S. Supreme Court Police Officer reported the threat made by Dunphy. District of Columbia emergency personnel and officials were dispatched to the Amtrak Regional train, "The Carolinian" number 79 to Fredericksburg. Officers located Dunphy's son on that train and escorted him off. A sweep of the train and surrounding areas was conducted for explosives. Approximately one hour later, the train was re-boarded and departed for its destination. Dunphy was ultimately stopped and identified on his way back from Union Station toward the direction of his home, driving the same streets that he drove to bring his son to Union Station minutes earlier. He was arrested for making threats to use explosives.

United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein, Michael A. Mason, Assistant Director in Charge of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Chief Charles Ramsey of the Metropolitan Police Department announced that a joint law enforcement operation targeting gang activity and the narcotics trade in Southeast Washington, D.C., has led to the arrest of twelve individuals. Early on March 22, 2005, arrest and search warrants were executed at twelve different locations in the District of Columbia and Maryland.

Those arrested included the following:

1. Antwaun Ball (a/k/a "Twan" or "Big Ant"), 34, of the 5100 block of Fitch Street, SE, Washington, D.C.;
2. David Wilson (a/k/a "Cool Wop"), 28, of the 1300 block of Congress Street, SE, Washington, D.C.;
3. Gregory Bell (a/k/a "Boy-Boy"), 35, of the 1400 block of Congress Place, SE, Washington, D.C.;
4. Burke Johnson, 38, of the 1100 block of Castlehaven Court, Capitol Heights, Maryland;
5. Gerald Bailey (a/k/a "Chow Wow" or "Charlie"), 31, of the 100 block of 35th Street SE, Washington, D.C.;
6. Jasmine Bell (a/k/a "Jazz"), 26, of the 1300 block of Congress Street, SE, Washington, D.C.;
7. Lucious Fowler, 43, of the 1300 block of Congress Street, SE, Washington, D.C.;
8. Arthur Handon (a/k/a "Jay"), 26, of the 1300 block of Congress Street, SE, Washington, D.C.;
9. Marcus Smith, (a/k/a "Mick"), 25, of the 1300 block of Congress Street, SE, Washington, D.C.;
10. Desmond Thurston (a/k/a "Dazz"), 27, of the 1500 block of 41st Street, SE, Washington, D.C.;

11. Phillip Wallace, (a/k/a “Phil”), 21, of the 1300 block of Savannah Place, SE, Washington, D.C.; and

12. Mary McClendon, (a/k/a “Nooney,”), 53, of the 3400 block of 13th Place, SE, Washington, D.C.

The twelve defendants were named in a federal indictment along with three others with narcotics conspiracy and 72 other counts on related drug and gun charges in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

The operation grew out of a long-term investigation, which was conducted by the Safe Streets Task Force, a joint FBI/MPD effort targeting gang activity in the District of Columbia. The investigation focused on the narcotics trade and attendant violence in the Congress Park neighborhood of Southeast Washington, D.C., and centered on the Congress Park Public Housing Complex, located in the 1300 block of Congress Street and the 3400 block of 13th Place. The investigation culminated in the issuance of arrest warrants for fifteen individuals following the return of the 73-count federal indictment.

According to the federal indictment, the defendants were involved in a narcotics distribution organization in the Congress Park neighborhood of Southeast Washington, D.C. The organization controlled the supply of cocaine and cocaine base, otherwise known as crack cocaine, in Congress Park, and excluded rival drug dealing operations. They supplied cocaine and crack cocaine to other drug sellers and to drug users, who either resided in the Congress Park area or who traveled to Congress Park in order to obtain cocaine or crack cocaine. This organization controlled the drug market in this neighborhood from 1992 through the present.

United States Attorney Kenneth L. Wainstein announced that on March 29, 2005 Washington, D.C. based Riggs Bank was sentenced to pay a \$16 million fine in connection with its January 27, 2005, guilty plea to a federal criminal violation of the Bank Secrecy Act. In the felony plea, Riggs admitted its repeated and systemic failures to report suspicious monetary transactions associated with bank accounts owned and controlled by Augusto Pinochet of Chile and by the government of Equatorial Guinea. United States District Judge Ricardo M. Urbina formally accepted Riggs’ guilty plea and imposed a \$16 million fine and placed Riggs on a five-year period of corporate probation.

Riggs is only the third financial institution in the United States to be convicted of a criminal Bank Secrecy Act violation. The sentence in this case is the largest criminal fine ever imposed on a bank of Riggs’ size under the Bank Secrecy Act.

As set forth in the stipulated statement of offense, Riggs was required, pursuant to the BSA, to file a Suspicious Activity Report (“SAR”) with the Department of Treasury’s Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) whenever it detected suspicious financial transactions. SARs are to be filed no later than thirty (30) calendar days after the date of initial detection of the suspicious transactions.

In this case, the investigation revealed that Riggs failed to engage in even the most cursory due diligence review of accounts held by two particular customers--accounts of what are known as "Politically Exposed Persons" that Riggs knew posed a high risk of money laundering. It allowed those accounts--belonging to former Chilean president and dictator Augusto Pinochet and the Government of Equatorial Guinea--to be used to transfer large sums of money in a highly suspicious manner and failed to report such transactions to the proper authorities, as required by law.

Despite numerous large cash deposits and suspect wire transfers connected to oil revenues, Riggs failed to undertake sufficient due diligence regarding the source of funds being deposited into the EG Accounts. For example, in September 1999, Riggs assisted EG President Obiang in the establishment of Otong S.A., an offshore shell corporation, incorporated in the Bahamas. Riggs also held a money market account for the corporation. Over time, more than \$11 million in currency was deposited into the Otong accounts in six different transactions over a two-year period. There was no plausible explanation given for such highly suspicious transactions.

Riggs also failed to file a SAR until after the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and Congressional investigators brought the transactions to the bank's attention. These transactions should have raised suspicions and prompted the required SAR filings because of the large amounts of cash involved, the lack of identification of the source or destination of the funds, and the unusual and unlikely nature of these transactions by these account holders.

Additionally, Riggs failed to investigate 16 separate wire transfers, totaling approximately \$26.4 million, that were sent between June 2000 and December 2003, from an account at Riggs which held oil royalty payments to the Government of EG to an account held by another entity in Spain. Riggs now acknowledges that these transactions were suspicious, that it failed to conduct adequate due diligence on what it knew or should have known was a high-risk account, and failed to report the transactions as called for by law.

Riggs has accepted responsibility for its actions and has cooperated fully with the investigation. As part of the plea agreement, Riggs has agreed to continue to cooperate with law enforcement in the ongoing investigation. Riggs has also voluntarily closed its Embassy Banking and International Private Banking Divisions.

U.S. Attorney's Office Web site

The United States Attorney's Office maintains a web site with additional information concerning Office personnel and activities. The web site is: www.DCcommunityprosecution.gov

**The Following Report, Titled “Papered Arrests”
Contains Details on Arrests and Charges Filed
Against Defendants in this District.**

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION PAPERED ARRESTS

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 03/01/2005 - 03/31/2005, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
201	03/12/2005 19:32	05007109	UCSA POSS MARIJUANA	ALLONG, LEON	M0251605	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION ROCK CREEK PARK GROVE 22
202	03/08/2005 14:30	05029317	SIMPLE ASSAULT JARED E. DWYER	MARSHALL, JEROME J	M0220405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 4530 40TH ST NW
202	03/15/2005 17:40	05032726	THEFT 2ND DEGREE OPHER SHWEIKI	BYAS, EARL W	M0244505	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 5300 WIS AVE NW
203	03/03/2005 10:40	05026884	THEFT 2ND DEGREE GEOFFREY CARTER	MOMENT, CARLA T	M0229105	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 4309 CONN AVE NW
203	03/03/2005 14:20	05026966	SIMPLE ASSAULT	JOYNER, CARLTON L	M0206305	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 5015 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
203	03/06/2005 16:15	05028449	ADW STEPHEN W. RIDDELL	WARE, GEORGE M	F0128705	GRAND JURY SECTION 4901 CONNECTICUT AVE NW
204	03/06/2005 16:38	05028454	SIMPLE ASSAULT JOHN W. BORCHERT	WELLER, ELIZABETH J	M0214105	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 2309 CALVERT ST NW

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 03/01/2005 - 03/31/2005, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
204	03/09/2005 11:45	05026376	THEFT 2ND DEGREE	BOYD, GREGORY P	M0224405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3430 WISCONSIN AVE N.W.
204	03/30/2005 15:15	05039819	UTTERING STEPHANIE G. MILLER	GOODWIN, PAUL A	F0182405	GRAND JURY SECTION 3440 WISCONSIN AVE NW
205	03/22/2005 11:30	05035892	THEFT 2ND DEGREE	MILLER, PAUL A	M0316405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 4460 MACARTHUR BLVD N.W.
206	03/04/2005 15:50	05027500	THEFT 2ND DEGREE MIRIAM A. VALOY	ARANDID, VERGIE	M0251805	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3111 M ST. NW
206	03/05/2005 14:20	05027979	THEFT 2ND DEGREE	CLARK, TINOTA N	M0214605	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3109 M ST NW
206	03/06/2005 01:20	05028239	SIMPLE ASSAULT MARGARET A. SEWELL	KIEVIT, BRETТА G	M0213505	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 2915 M STREET NW
206	03/06/2005 18:00	05028494	THEFT 2ND DEGREE FERNANDO CAMPOAMOR-SANCHEZ	VASQUEZ, SAMUEL	M0216105	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3111 M ST NW

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION PAPERED ARRESTS

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 03/01/2005 - 03/31/2005, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
206	03/07/2005 18:30	05006473	UCSA POSS MARIJUANA ROBERT COUGHLIN	FREELAND, MICHAEL C	M0256405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 2400 16TH STREET N.W.
206	03/08/2005 01:35	05006509	UCSA POSS MARIJUANA ROBERT COUGHLIN	FREELAND, MICHAEL C	M0256405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3400 WATER STREET NW
206	03/11/2005 23:15	05031039	SIMPLE ASSAULT MIRIAM A. VALOY	SEABY, GREGORY W	M0234105	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3200 M ST NW, APT. 619
206	03/12/2005 02:31	05031056	SIMPLE ASSAULT ROBERT COUGHLIN	RAEDER, MARK A	M0242405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 2915 M ST NW
206	03/14/2005 01:23	05031916	THEFT 2ND DEGREE RHONDA L. CAMPBELL	ELIAN, JOSEPH D	M0235505	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3200 BLOCK M STREET NW
206	03/18/2005 16:25	05034171	THEFT 2ND DEGREE ERIN ASLAN	LYLES, DARYL A	M0261905	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3222 M ST NW
206	03/18/2005 21:50	05034323	THEFT 2ND DEGREE ROBERT COUGHLIN	BOONE, DOMINIC J	M0260705	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3205 WATER ST NW

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 03/01/2005 - 03/31/2005, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
206	03/22/2005 20:20	05036167	THEFT 2ND DEGREE	PEGG, SUSANNAH R	M0323305	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 3222 M STREET NW
206	03/23/2005 22:30	05036704	UUA	WOODLAND, AARON	F0169505	GRAND JURY SECTION 1200 BLOCK 27TH STREET N
206	03/24/2005 12:30	05036951	THEFT 1ST DEGREE STEPHEN W. RIDDELL	GHAREEB, NASSIB H	F0171605	GRAND JURY SECTION 300 INDIANA AVE NW
206	03/26/2005 22:17	05008714	UCSA P W/I D MARIJUANA PEGGY G. BENNETT	BENITEZ, DAVID R	M0293105	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION R/C PKWY AT P ST NW
206	03/31/2005 01:20	05040114	SIMPLE ASSAULT	AZZADDINE, AMRANI I	M0310905	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 1210 POTOMAC STREET NW
207	03/03/2005 23:30	05024098	SIMPLE ASSAULT	BUCKER, SAMUEL J	M0207505	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 900 23RD ST NW
207	03/04/2005 03:37	05014915	RECEIVE STOLEN GOODS JOHN P. PEARSON	HUGULEY, LAMAR N	M0207405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 1250 24TH ST NW

**UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PAPERED COMMUNITY PROSECUTION
PAPERED ARRESTS**

Criteria Entered; Arrest Date: 03/01/2005 - 03/31/2005, District: 2D, Sort: PSA, Arrest Date

PSA	ARREST DATE	CCN	PAPERD LEAD CHARGE & AUSA'S NAME	DEFENDANT'S NAME	PAPERED CASES	SECTION ASSIGNMENT & LOCATION OF OFFENSE
207	03/09/2005 06:39	05025546	DEST OF PROPERTY RYAN A. MORRISON	BOYD, RYAN M	M0222805	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 532 20TH STREET N.W.
207	03/10/2005 07:20	05030090	DEST OF PROPERTY SHAI A. LITTLEJOHN	TYLER, JASON E	M0227305	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 200 BLK OF 22ND STREET N
207	03/10/2005 08:42	05030091	DEST OF PROPERTY RHONDA L. CAMPBELL	PRICE, LASHON P	M0227405	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 200 22ND STREET N.W.
207	03/13/2005 14:10	05031706	UNLAWFUL ENTRY	PHENPIMOL, VARIT	M0237105	SC, MISDEMEANOR SECTION 945 G ST NW
207	03/17/2005 12:45	05033567	APO STEPHEN W. RIDDELL	BANES, HILDEGARD A	F0157705	GRAND JURY SECTION 17TH AND D ST NW
207	03/22/2005 05:15	05035758	ROBBERY	QUIJANO, LEONEL N	F0166405	800 BLK OF 19TH STREET N